June 10, 1994

SITE INSPECTION PRIORITIZATION REPORT
Dip N' Strip
1340 Main Street
Coventry, Connecticut
CERCLIS No. CTD065519258

INTRODUCTION

The following Site Inspection Prioritization (SIP) complies with the requirements set forth under the EPA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended. The SIP represents a preliminary site screening process set forth by the National Contingency Plan (NCP). It does not necessarily fulfill the requirements of other State and Federal regulations, such as RCRA. This work is being completed under Connecticut's Multi-Site Cooperative Agreement (MSCA) with EPA.

A site reconnaissance was conducted at the Dip N' Strip Site 1340 Main Street, Coventry, Connecticut on February 9, 1994 by the CT DEP Permitting, Enforcement and Remediation Division. The survey was conducted in accordance with guidelines developed by EPA. The weather was seasonably cool and overcast. The temperature was 20° Fahrenheit.

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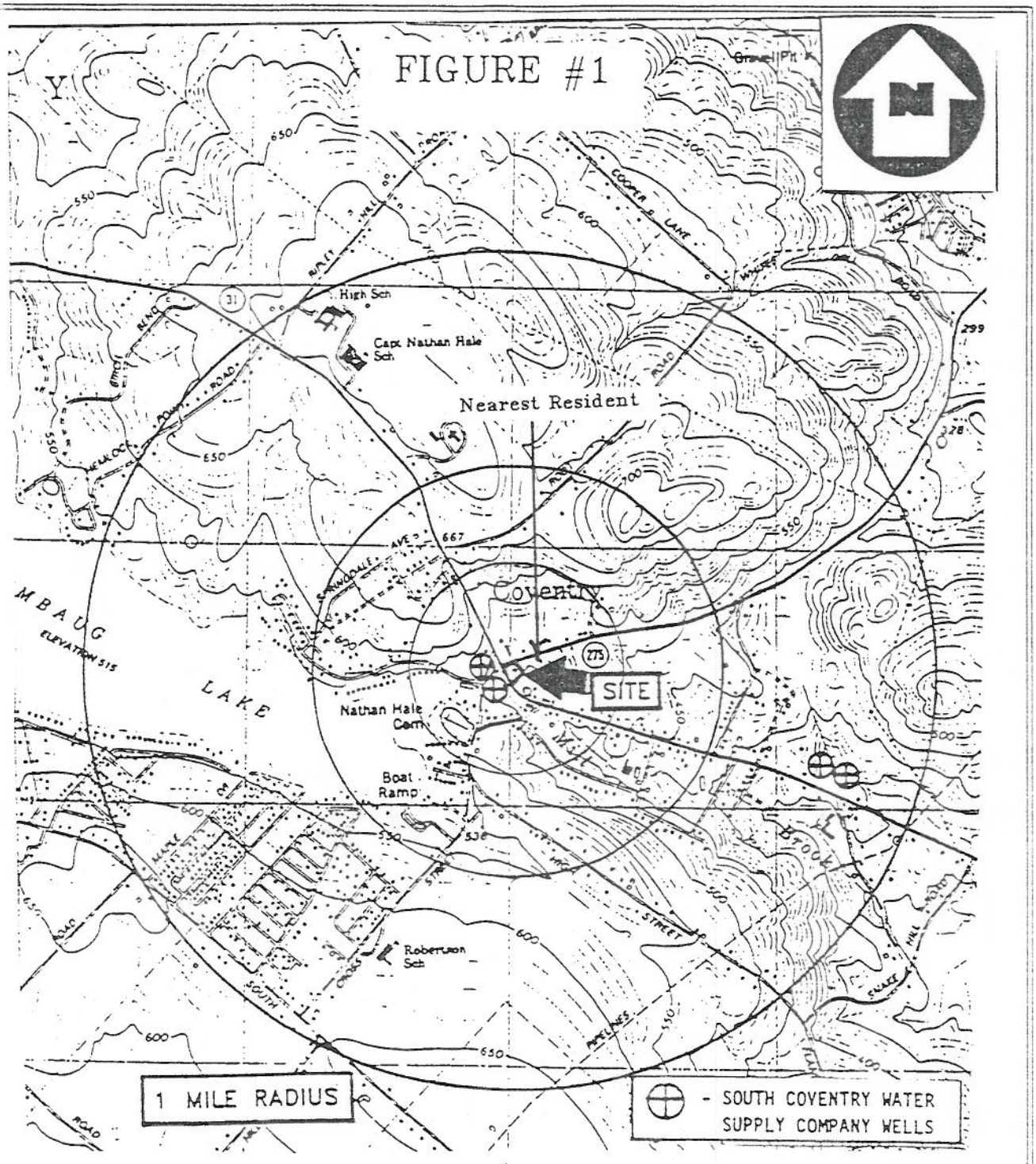
SITE DESCRIPTION

The Dip N' Strip Facility is located at 1340 Main Street (Route #31) in Coventry, Connecticut, at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Routes #275 and #31 (Figure #1, as provided by NUS Corporation) [1,2,3,4]. The property is approximately 1.69 acres in size and is located at 41° 46' 21" north latitude and 72° 18' 21" west longitude. The facility consists of a two story building used for a retail antique and furniture stripping shop. The retail antique business is called "Village Antiques", while the furniture stripping facility was called "Dip N' Strip". Allen Wass was the owner and operator of Dip N' Strip. Mr. Wass is also the owner of Village Antiques [1,2,3,4].

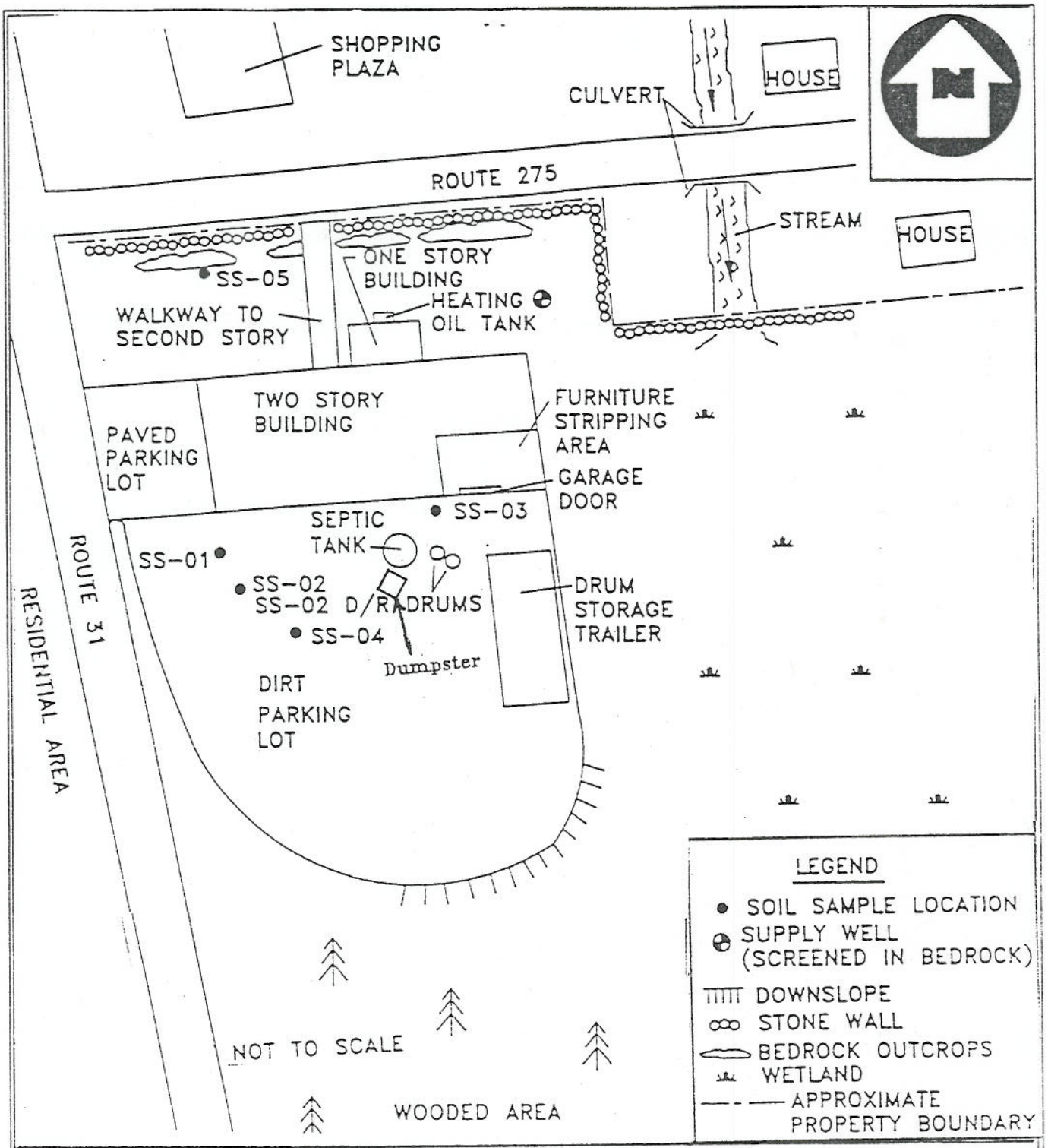
The furniture stripping operations of Dip N' Strip (figure #2, as provided by NUS Corporation) took place on the first floor in the southeastern corner of the building near the garage door [2,3]. Operations have since ceased [2,3]. The entire building is now used by Village Antiques [2,3]. Dip N' Strip ceased operations on March 1, 1989 [2,3].

Dip N' Strip is located in a residential/commercial area in the center of Coventry [1,4]. Private residences are located along route #275 and #31 northeast, east and south of the site [1,4]. A small plaza is located on the northeast corner across from the facility [1]. A victorian house that has been converted to a realty office is located southwest of the site [1,4]. A gasoline station/convenience store called the 376 Your Store is located northwest of the site [1,2,4]. In the final Site Inspection Report by NUS Corporation dated January 18, 1990, it was reported that the gasoline station had some leaking underground storage tanks, and that the tanks have since been replaced [2,3]. A review of the Underground Storage Tank Program records confirmed that three tanks were removed and replaced [2,3]. It was not identified in the records if the underground storage tanks had leaked [2,3].

Route #275 (also known as Stonehouse Road) marks the northern boundary of the site [1,4]. A ramp connects the upper floor of the facility to the Route #275 [1,4]. A stone wall is located along the northern boundary [1,4]. A steep embankment marks the east and south boundaries [1,4]. The west boundary is mark by Main Street [1,4]. The site itself is predominately flat [1,4]. The building itself is approximately 510 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) [1,5]. The overland drainage is to the south and east [1].



Location Map
Dip N' Strip
Coventry, Connecticut



Site Sketch
Dip N' Strip
Coventry, Connecticut

FIGURE #2

During the NUS/FIT on-site sampling activities conducted on March 14, 1989, it was noted that an on-site truck-box trailer was used to store drums containing spent and unused solvents used in furniture stripping operations [2,3]. During the CT DEP perimeter survey, it was noted that the truck-box trailer is still on-site and locked [1]. It was determined that chemicals and waste are no longer being stored within the truck-box trailer [1]. The truck box trailer is now used for the storage of antiques [1].

SITE ACTIVITY/HISTORY

The original facility was built in 1960 [4]. Dip N' Strip and Village Antiques began operations in 1973 [2,3]. The businesses were originally owned by Floyd Wass, Allan Wass's father [2,3]. At that time, Floyd Wass rented the property from Albert Bouffard [2,3]. In March of 1978, Floyd Wass purchased the property and his son Allan began operating the businesses, renting the facility from his father [2,3].

The previous owner of the site, Alfred Bouffard, operated a garbage collection service and a dry cleaning pick up service for an unknown period of time [2,3]. When the dry cleaning service was in operation, clothing was shipped off-site to be cleaned [2,3]. It is reported that no dry cleaning operations took place on the site [2,3]. During the 1950's, it was reported that the site was used for servicing boats [2,3]. This could not be confirmed by town or state records [2,3,4].

From 1973 to 1978, approximately 100 gallons per month of furniture stripping waste, consisting of methylene chloride sludge, acetone, n-propanol and toluene, were discharged to the facility's septic system [2,3]. In 1978, the CT DEP Water Compliance Unit ordered Floyd Wass to stop the discharge and obtain a licensed hauler for the removal of paint stripping waste [2,3]. Allan Wass complied and waste and spent solvents have been transported off-site by a licensed hauler [2,3]. Prior to removal, stripping waste and spent solvents were contained in drums and stored in the on-site truck-box trailer or inside the building [2,3].

In 1983, the facility notified EPA RCRA as a small quantity generator for spent solvents and sludge containing halogenated solvents [2,3]. In 1987, Allan Wass classified his facility as a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator [2,3]. At the present time, the facility is classified as a very small quantity generator [2]. Operations for furniture stripping have stopped and the retail of antiques is the only activity on site at the present time [1,2,3]. Table #1 is a list of potential sources of contamination, containment factors and spatial location on the site [2,3].

TABLE #1
SOURCE EVALUATION TABLE

Potential Source	Containment Factor	Spatial Location
1. Truck box trailer for storage of drummed waste	None	Southeast corner of the site
2. Contaminated Soil	None	Eastern section of site adjacent to overhead door
3. Leaching Field	None	Center of Site, at the rear of the building
4. Drummed Waste (inside building)	None	Southeast corner of first of the building

Table #2 is a list of hazardous generated by Dip N' Strip facility, the quantity if known, years of use or storage, years of disposal and area where the substances were disposed [2,3].

TABLE #2
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES WASTE QUANTITY

Substance	Quantity or Volume/Area	Years of Use /Storage	Years of Disposal	Source Area
Methylene Chloride Sludge	Combined into drums for a total of 7,200 gallons*	1973 - 1989	1973-1978	Leach-field
Acetone Waste		1973 - 1989	1973-1978	Leach-field
N-propanol		1973 - 1989	1973-1978	Leach-field
Toluene		1973 - 1989	1973-1978	Leach-field
Paint and stripping Waste		1973 - 1989	1973-1978	Leach-field

* All waste types were collected and combined in drums prior to disposal to the leaching field from 1973 to 1978. After this time, the combined waste was shipped and disposed off-site.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The property is located in a residential/commercial zoned area [1,4]. The site is generally flat, although the terrain surrounding the site slopes downward from the northwest to the southeast [1]. The southern portion of the site is made up of a large dirt parking lot with the drum storage trailer located on the eastern border of the site [1]. The northern portion of the site slopes from Stonehouse Road (Route #275) southerly to the two-story building and paved parking and is separated from the southern portion of the site by a paved parking lot and the two-story building [1]. A small stream flows in a concrete channel near the northeast property boundary of the facility and enters an unnamed wetland located adjacent to the facility to the east and south [1]. This wetland drains into Mill Brook approximately 600 feet from the site [1].

The bedrock at the site has been mapped as a Yantic member of the Tatnic Hill Formation [5]. It is described as a light to medium gray, well foliated, quartz-oligoclase-biotite-muscovite-augen gneiss, interlayered with medium to dark gray granular biotite schist and minor amounts of amphibolite. Oligoclase occurs in the ground mass, and porphyroblasts of oligoclase as much as 4 centimeter in diameter are common [5]. Maximum thickness of the Yantic Member in the South Coventry Quadrangle is 1200 meters [5]. Additionally, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey has mapped the overburden at this site as thin till [5]. Areas mapped as thin till generally consists of less than 10 to 15 feet of till below grade with areas of bedrock outcrop where till is absent [2,3,5].

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection has assigned a groundwater classification for this site as GB/GA [5]. This classification denotes groundwater which may not be suitable for direct human consumption without treatment due to waste discharges, spills, chemical leaks or land use impacts (CT DEP, 1987) [5]. The State of Connecticut has a goal to restore the groundwater in this area to a classification of GA [5]. The classification of GA denotes groundwater which is known or presumed suitable for direct human consumption without treatment [5]. Approximately, 0.10 miles west of the site are areas designated as GAA [5]. Groundwater with this classification is known or presumed to meet water quality criteria for designated uses [5]. Designated uses for GAA groundwater are existing or potential public supply water sources [5].

There are portions of four towns located within the four mile radius of the site [5]. They are the towns of Andover, Columbia, Coventry and Mansfield [5]. The following table is a list of the population of these towns and the population of each served by private drinking water wells [5,6].

TABLE #3
POPULATION SERVED BY PRIVATE WELLS

TOWN	APPROXIMATE POPULATION	POPULATION SERVED BY PRIVATE WELLS
Andover	2,540	2,428
Columbia	4,510	4,317
Coventry	10,063	6,863
Mansfield	21,103	3,904

The following table is a list of public water supply wells located within a four mile radius of the site [5].

TABLE #4
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SOURCES WITHIN FOUR MILES OF DIP N' STRIP FACILITY

SOURCE NAME	POPULATION SERVED	DISTANCE/DIRECTION FROM SITE
South Coventry Water Supply Company		
Wells #1 & #2	500	600 Feet W
Wells #3, #4 & #5		0.8 miles ESE
Coventry Housing Authority		
Orchard Hill Estates	100	0.8 miles NNW
Lakeview Terrace	488	1.0 miles SW
Lakewood Heights	280	1.0 miles WSW
Nathan Hale Heights	160	1.5 miles SSE
Burkamp Mobile Park	40	2.3 miles SE
College Park Condominiums	182	2.7 miles E
Carriage House Apartments	192	3.0 miles NE
Mansfield Training School	705	3.2 miles NNW
East View Acres	69	3.3 miles N
Orchard Acres	188	3.4 miles NE
Lindsay Supply	96	3.5 miles N
Hunting Lodge Apartments	115	3.5 miles NNE
Crystal Spring Condominiums	106	3.5 miles NE
Knollwood Acres Apartments	312	3.5 miles NE
Clubhouse Apartments	132	3.7 miles NNE
Woodland Terrace	60	4.0 miles S
Valley Mobile Home Park	140	4.0 miles N
Renwood Apartments	190	4.0 miles NNE
Birchwood Heights	76	4.0 miles E
Maplewood Apartments	156	4.0 miles E
Total	4,287	

The following table is a list of the approximate population within a four mile radius of the site [5,6].

TABLE #5
ESTIMATED POPULATION WITHIN FOUR MILES OF DIP N' STRIP

Radial Distance From Dip N' Strip Facility (miles)	Approximate Population Within Distance Ring
0.00 - 0.25	52
0.25 - 0.50	157
0.50 - 1.00	629
1.00 - 2.00	2,762
2.00 - 3.00	5,192
3.00 - 4.00	7,247
Total	16,039

The following table is a list of the approximate population served by private wells within the four mile radius of the site [5,6]. The population served by private wells was determined by finding the total population per radial ring and subtracting from that total the population served by public water supply systems within the designated ring [5]. The closest drinking water supply well is located on site serving the workers at Village Antiques [2,3].

TABLE #6
PRIVATE WELL USERS

Radial Distance From Dip N' Strip (miles)	Approximate Population Served by Private Wells
0.00 - 0.25	35
0.25 - 0.50	107
0.50 - 1.00	429
1.00 - 2.00	1,602
2.00 - 3.00	2,284
3.00 - 4.00	3,119
Total	7,576

Surface water drains from the site to a wetland locate south and east of the site [1]. This wetland drains to a small unnamed stream which flows south approximately 600 feet before flowing into Mill Brook [1,2,3]. Mill Brook flows southeastward and joins the Willimantic River [1,2,3]. The Willimantic River flows 8.0 miles where it flows into the Shetucket River [5]. The fifteen mile downstream point from the probable point of entry (PPE) to surface water is on the Shetucket River approximately where Cold Brook enters the river [5]. Mill Brook surface water classification is Bc [5]. This designation indicates the waters are considered a cold water fishery [5]. The Willimantic River also has a surface water classification of Bc [5]. At the point where the Willimantic River flows into the Shetucket River, the Shetucket River has a surface water classification of B/A [5]. Surface water with this classification may not meet be meeting class A water quality criteria for one or more designated uses. The goal is to meet class A criteria [5]. Class A designated uses include potential drinking water supply, fish and wildlife habitat, recreational uses, agricultural and industrial supply and other legitimate uses including navigation [5]. The Shetucket River classification changes approximately 11.7 miles from the PPE [5]. At this point the Shetucket River classification is Bbc [5]. This designation indicates restricted bathing and cold water fisheries [5]. At a point 13.7 miles downstream of the PPE, the Shetucket river classification is designated Bc [5].

There are no intakes for drinking water supplies along the 15-mile downstream pathway [5]. The Mill Brook, Willimantic River and parts of the Shetucket River are designated cold water fisheries [5]. The fishery with the lowest flow characteristics is the Mill Brook [1,2,5]. In addition to the designated fisheries, there are approximately 6 1/2 miles of wetlands along the 15-mile downstream pathway most being located on the Mill Brook and the Willimantic River [5].

Table #7 is a list of State or Federal Endangered or Threatened Species within a four mile radius of the Dip N' Strip facility [5].

TABLE #7
RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES
WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE DIP N' STRIP FACILITY

Scientific Name	Common Name	State/Federal Status
Birds		
	NONE	
Plant		
	NONE	
Fish and Other Wildlife		
	None	

SE - State Endangered Species
ST - State Threatened Species
FE - Federal Endangered Species

RESULTS

Groundwater Pathway

On March 14, 1989, NUS/FIT personnel collected two tap water samples, including the replicate/duplicate, from the facility bathroom sink [2]. The facility water supply is obtained from an on-site bedrock well [2]. There is no filtering system being used with the on-site well [2]. The samples collected for inorganic element analysis were field screened [2]. A field blank, consisting of deionized water obtained from the EPA New England Regional Laboratory was submitted with the groundwater sample and replicate/duplicate for analysis of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and inorganic elements [2]. Methylene Chloride was detected in both the sample and replicate/duplicate at levels of 2.3 parts per billion (ppb) and 1.3 ppb, respectively [2]. Additionally, Carbon disulfide was detected in the sample and replicate/duplicate at levels of 0.51 ppb and 0.32 ppb, respectively [2]. Toluene was detected at a level of 1 ppb in both sample and replicate/duplicate [2]. Barium at a level of 0.042 parts per million (ppm) and 0.041 ppm was detected in the sample and replicate/duplicate [2]. The level of barium detected in the field blank was 0.014 ppm. Copper was detected at levels of 0.0438 ppm and 0.050 ppm in the sample and replicate/duplicate, respectively [2]. this was approximately nine and eight times the level of copper in the field blank [1,2,3]. Other inorganic elements detected in the sample and replicate/duplicate but not detected in the field blank were: lead at levels of 0.00092 ppm and 0.0011 ppm; Magnesium at levels of 4.960 ppm and 5.300 ppm; manganese at levels of 0.0626 ppm and 0.0657 ppm; and zinc at levels of 0.0383 ppm and 0.0361 ppm respectively [2]. The present maximum contaminant level (MCL) for methylene chloride is 5 ppb. The present MCL for toluene is 1,000 ppb. The present MCL for barium is 2,000 ppb. The present action level for lead is 0.015 ppm, while the present action level for copper is 1.3 ppm [2,3]. There are no other MCLs or action levels at this time for those constituents detected [2,3]. Analytical results are tabulated on table #8.

TABLE #8
SAMPLING RESULTS OF GROUNDWATER
FOR THE DIP N' STRIP FACILITY

Element/Compound	Sample	Replicate	Field Blank	Current MCL
Methylene Chloride	2.3	1.3	0.5	5
Carbon Disulfide	0.51	0.32	ND	NL
Toluene	1.0	1.0	ND	1,000
Barium	42	41	14	2,000
Copper	43.8	50.0	5.8	1,300
Lead	0.92	1.1	ND	15
Magnesium	4,960	5,300	ND	NL
Manganese	62.6	65.7	ND	200*
Zinc	38.3	36.1	ND	5,000**

ND - Not detected in sample
NL - No MCL established at this time
* - No MCL established at this time, current MCLG is reported.
** - No MCL established at this time, current SMCL is reported.
All results are given in ppb

It was reported by NUS in the final site investigation report that Connecticut Department of Health Services (CT DOHS) sampled the tap water of this facility on October 29, 1981 and that results of analysis of that sample indicated the presence of methylene chloride at a level of 43 ppb [2,3]. No other compounds or elements were reported and documentation of this analysis could not be found [2,3].

Surface Water Pathway

The Dip N' Strip Site is located in the Mill Brook drainage basin [5]. The Mill Brook drainage basin is part of the Willimantic Regional drainage basin which is part of the Thames Major Drainage Basin [5]. Surface water drainage from the site flows south and east to wetlands located adjacent to the site [1,5]. The wetlands drain into Mill Brook located south of the site [1,5]. The wetlands are the probable point of entry (PPE) of runoff from the site to surface water [1,5]. From the PPE, the 15-mile downstream distance follows along Mill Brook approximately 2.2 miles in a southeasterly direction [5]. Mill Brook flows into the Willimantic River [5]. From the point of entry of Mill Brook, the

Willimantic River flows into the Shetucket River approximately 10.2 miles from the PPE [5]. The last 4.8 miles of the 15-mile downstream pathway is along the Shetucket River [5]. The 15-mile downstream point is approximately where Cold Brook enters the Shetucket River [5].

The surface waters along the downstream pathway from the Dip N' Strip Site are classified as Bbc, Bc or B/A [5]. The Willimantic River and Mill Brook have a classification of Bc [5]. This designation indicates that surface water to be a cold water fishery [5]. From a point where the Willimantic River flows into the Shetucket River to a point 1 1/2 miles downstream, the Shetucket River has a classification of B/A [5]. Surface waters with this classification may not be meeting Class A water quality criteria for one or more designated uses [5]. The goal is to meet class A criteria. Class A designated uses include potential drinking water supply, fish and wildlife habitat, recreational use, agricultural and industrial supply and other legitimate uses including navigation [5]. At a point 11.7 miles downstream of the PPE to a point 13.7 miles downstream of the PPE, the Shetucket River has a classification of Bbc [5]. The designation indicates surface waters with restricted bathing and cold water fisheries [5]. From the point 13.7 miles downstream of the PPE to the 15-mile downstream point, the Shetucket River is classified as Bc [5]. The 15-mile downstream point from the PPE is approximately at a point on the Shetucket River where Cold Brook enters [5].

There are no published information on flow rates for Mill Brook [2,3,5]. It is estimated that Mill Brook can be categorized as a small to moderate flow stream with flow of 10 to 100 cubic feet per second (CFS) [1]. It is estimated that the Willimantic River and The Shetucket River are moderate to large flow streams with flow rates of 100 to 1,000 CFS [1,5].

None of the surface water bodies located along the 15-mile downstream migration pathway are used as drinking water supply sources at this time [5].

There is a wetland located adjacent to the eastern and southern boundaries of the site [5]. There is potential for contamination to surface water from runoff rain water of the site as the runoff passes over possibly contaminated soils [5]. Another source of contamination would be water that leaches through the contaminated soils and enter the groundwater, which feeds the surface water bodies [1]. There are an estimated 2.2 miles of wetlands along the Mill Brook and approximately 6.5 miles of wetlands along the 15-mile downstream migration pathway [5]. There are no federally or State endangered or Threatened species within the four mile radius of the site or the 15-mile downstream migration pathway [5]. Table #9 is a list of the surface waters along the downstream migration pathway, description of those surface waters, estimated flow characteristics and their water quality classifications.

TABLE #9
SURFACE WATER BODIES IN THE
FIFTEEN MILE DOWNSTREAM PATHWAY OF
THE DIP N' STRIP FACILITY

Surface Water Body	Description	Flow Characteristics	Water Quality Classification
Mill Brook	small to moderate stream	10 to 100 CFS	Bc
Willimantic River	moderate to large stream	100 to 1,000 CFS	Bc
Shetucket River (first 1 1/2 miles of pathway)	moderate to large stream	100 to 1,000 CFS	B/A
Shetucket River (2 mile portion following the section identified Above)	moderate to large stream	100 to 1,000 CFS	Bbc
Shetucket River (final portion of 15-mile pathway)	moderate to large stream	100 to 1,000 CFS	Bc

Soil Exposure Pathway

On March 14, 1989, NUS/FIT personnel collected a total of six soil samples, including the replicate/duplicate [2,3]. Samples were submitted for analysis of VOCs and inorganic element content [2,3]. At four of the locations, including the location of the replicate/duplicate, samples were collected at a depth of two to three feet below the surface [2,3]. At sample point SS-03,near the garage door of the facility in the area of furniture stripping operation, the sample was collected from three to six inches below the surface [2,3]. This was done to determine if spillage had contaminated the soils. Sample SS-05 was collected up gradient of the facility in the northwest corner of the site. Sample SS-05 was collected to determine background levels [2,3].

No VOCs were detected in four of the six samples analyzed [2,3]. Analysis of the replicate/duplicate, sample SS-02 D/R indicated the presence of ethylbenzene at a level of 1 ppb [2,3]. It was not detected in sample SS-02 [2,3]. Analysis of Sample SS-04 indicated the presence of acetone at a level of 69 ppb and 2-butanone at a level of 16 ppb [2,3]. No other VOCs were detected during analysis of the soil samples [2,3].

Analysis of samples for inorganic element content revealed the presence of lead in four of the samples in quantities greater than three times that of the background sample [2,3]. At sample location SS-01, the lead level was 38.6 ppm [2,3]. The level of lead in sample SS-02 was 38.9, while the level of lead in the SS-02 D/R replicate/duplicate sample was 37.9 ppm [2,3]. These three samples had lead levels approximately 3.5 times that of the background sample [2,3]. At Sample location SS-03, the shallow sample collected near the garage door, analysis revealed the presence of seven inorganic elements exceeding three times that of the background sample [2,3]. Barium was detected at a level of 2,890 ppm, 45 times the background level [2,3]. Lead was detected at a level of 4,540 ppm, 405 times the background level [2,3]. Zinc was detected 1,450 ppm, 36 times the background level [2,3]. Other elements detected in sample SS-03, but not detected in the background sample were: cadmium at a level of 2.1 ppm; mercury at a level of 3.3 ppm; selenium at a level of 0.35 ppm; and silver at a level of 0.99 ppm [2,3]. Soil sampling results are tabulated on Table #9.

TABLE #10
SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS
OF SOIL TESTING

Element/ Compound	SS-01	SS-02	SS-02D/R	SS-03	SS-04	SS-05
Acetone	ND	ND	ND	ND	69.0	ND
2-Butanone	ND	ND	ND	ND	16.0	ND
Ethyl-benzene	ND	ND	1.0	ND	ND	ND
Lead	38.6	38.9	37.9	4,540	23.3	11.2
Barium	49.9	48.6	50.2	2,890	42.6	64.6
Zinc	36.4	37.2	41.8	1,450	26.2	40.8
Cadmium	ND	ND	ND	2.1	ND	REJ
Mercury	ND	ND	ND	3.3	ND	ND
Selenium	ND	ND	ND	0.35	ND	ND
Silver	ND	ND	ND	0.99	ND	ND

ND - not detected above minimum detection limits
REJ - Value reported of laboratory analysis to NUS was rejected by NUS and not reported in the final Site Investigation report.
All levels of VOCs are reported in ppb
All levels of Inorganic Elements are reported in ppm

At the present time, there is no one living on the site [1,2,3]. Two people work at this site on an irregular basis [1,2,3]. Estimates of the population within the four mile radius are listed in table #4 [5].

Air Pathway

The nearest resident to the site lives approximately 100 feet east of the property [1,3]. There are approximately 16,034 people living within the four mile radius of the site [5]. Table #4 presents the population within four miles of the site in each radial distance category [5]. There are two people who work on the site on an irregular schedule [1].

There are no federally listed or proposed threatened and endangered species or state listed or proposed threatened or endangered species within the four mile radius of the site [5].

Summary

Dip N' Strip is located at 1340 Main Street (Route #31) in a residential/commercial area of Coventry, Connecticut. The site also housed a retail antique shop called "Village Antiques". Both the retail antique shop and the furniture stripping business were owned by Mr. Allan Wass. The property and building are owned by Mr. Floyd Wass, Allan's father. At the present time, the entire building is occupied by the retail antique shop, Village Antiques. The facility itself consist of a two story building on approximately, 1.69 acres of land. There is a truck box trailer located in the southeast corner of the site that previously was used for the storage of spent solvents and sludge. There are empty drums and a dumpster located at the rear of the building (south side) and an oil tank for heating fuel is located on the north side of the building.

Dip N' Strip operated on the site as a furniture stripping facility from 1973 to March 1989. From 1973 to 1978, approximately 100 gallons per month of furniture stripping waste was discharged to the facility's on-site septic system. The furniture stripping waste consisted of methylene chloride sludge, acetone, N-propanol and toluene. In 1978, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection ordered Mr. Wass to stop discharges of hazardous waste to the septic system and obtain a licensed hauler for the removal of hazardous waste. From that time on until the operations ceased, the stripping waste and spent solvents were drummed and stored in the truck box trailer or the facility until removal by a licensed hauler for proper disposal. As of March 1, 1989, Dip N' Strip ceased operations and the building is now used only by the retail antique shop.

On March 14, 1989, NUS field investigation team personnel collected tap water samples and six soil samples including replicates/duplicates from the site. Samples were submitted for analysis of inorganic element and volatile organic compound content.

Analysis of the tap water samples collected from the on-site bedrock supply well indicated the presence of the following constituents: methylene chloride at levels of 2.3 ppb and 1.3 ppb; carbon disulfide at levels of 0.51 ppb and 0.32 ppb; toluene at a level of 1 ppb in both the sample and replicate/duplicate; barium at levels of 42 ppb and 41 ppb; copper at levels of 43.8 ppb and 50.0 ppb; lead at levels of 0.92 ppb and 1.1 ppb; magnesium at levels of 4,960 ppb and 5,300 ppb; manganese at levels of 62,6 ppb and 65.7 ppb; and zinc at levels of 38.3 ppb and 36.1 ppb.

Analysis of soil samples collected from the site indicated the presences acetone at a level of 69.0 ppb and 2-butanone at a level of 16 ppb in the sample SS-04. Ethylbenzene was detected in the replicate/duplicate, sample SS-02 R/D at a level of 1 ppb, but was not detected in sample SS-02. Lead was found at a level 405 times background, barium at a level 45 times background and zinc at a level 36 times background in sample SS-03. Additionally, inorganic elements not detected in the background sample, but detected in sample SS-03 include cadmium at a level of 2.1 ppm, mercury at a level of 3.3 ppm, selenium at a level of 0.35 ppm and silver at a level of 0.99 ppm.

The nearest drinking water supply well is a bedrock well located on the site and used by Dip N' Strip personnel. The nearest public drinking water well is located approximately 600 feet west of the site. The public drinking water supply wells are part of a blended system supplying water for 500 residences of Coventry. There are no people living on the site and there are two people working at the site on an irregular basis. There are in excess of 2,000 acres of wetlands located in a four mile radius of the site. There are 6.5 miles of wetlands located along the 15-mile downstream pathway.

REFERENCES

1. Bobowicz, Harold A., CT DEP, RE: Dip N' Strip Facility, Coventry, Connecticut.

2. CT DEP Waste Management Bureau Files

   A. Waste Engineering and Enforcement Files

      i) Coventry Town File

      ii) Dip N' Strip

      iii) Orders filed by the Bureau of Waste Management

   B. Site Remediation and Closure Files (PERD files)

      i) Coventry Town File

      ii) Dip N' Strip File

      iii) Property Transfer Program Files

3. CT DEP Bureau of Water Management Files

      i) Coventry Town File

      ii) Dip N' Strip File

4. Coventry Town Hall

   A. Tax Assessor's Records

   B. Town Clerk's Records

   C. Town Sanitarian/Town Engineer's Records

   D. Town Health Department Records

5. CT DEP Resource Center

   A. Atlas of Public Supplies Sources and Drainage Basins of Connecticut, June 1982.

   B. Directory of Community Water Supplies in Connecticut, Howard W. Sternberg, August, 1986.

   C. Natural Drainage Basins in Connecticut, 1981, Geological and Natural History Survey (Scale 1;125,000).

D. Natural Diversity Data Base Maps and Files.

E. Water Quality Standards, CT DEP Water Compliance Unit, Adopted January 1992.

F. Topographic Maps

i) Columbia, CT., Quadrangle, USGS, 1953, photorevised 1984

ii) Coventry, CT., Quadrangle, USGS, 1983.

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G. Geologic Quadrangle Map, Bedrock Geology, South Coventry Quadrangle, Tolland County, Connecticut by Richard J. Foley and M. H. Pease, Jr., 1988.

H. Flood Insurance Rate Map of Coventry, Connecticut, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1984.

6. 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1990.